APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 48.]

Statement showing the allotments made for improvements and repairs to Minor Irrigation Works in the P. W. D. Budgets from 1095 to 1097.

Year.	Total Grant Rs.	Grant for Minor Irrigation Works. Rs.
1095	26,00,000	39,417
1096	27,00,000	31,218
1097	31,60,000	68,512

The Council then resumed the consideration of the budget for 1098.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—(*Contd.*)

Demand XV-- Agriculture and Fisheries.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·95 lakhs under Demand XV—Agriculture and Fisheries.

***Motion* 129.**

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

129. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,557 for establishment by Rs. 280 (abolition of the post of temporary demonstrator).

There are ever so many demonstration farms now under the Agricultural Department. What, then, is the necessity for appointing one temporary Demonstrator? The pepper farm at Koni and the cocoanut farms in some other places are not worth the attention of the public at all. They are absolutely useless and a waste of public money. As one member on this side of the House observed during the general discussion of the budget, it is not pepper plantations, cocoanut farms, tapioca farms and paddy farms that are wanted. Let us have some new things, new ideas, new plantations, such as cotton-growing, wheat plantation, chilli, hemp, jute or flax. Let us first of all know, in the present instance, what kind of temporary demonstration the Director is going to have and at what place.

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, the provision included in the budget for a temporary Demonstrator is for the continuance of an important demonstration that has recently been started in connection with the cocoanut palm disease which is prevalent in several parts of the State. From the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department in the past, it was found that the spread of the disease could be arrested, and that the diseased palms, especially in the initial stages of the attack, improved, by the segregation of infected palms and the destruction of badly diseased ones, by the cultivation and judicious manuring of the soil, and by the application of plenty of lime to the soil. But by these methods it is not possible to effect a complete cure of the disease. This could only be done by the thorough sterilisation of the soil, *i.e.*, by getting rid of the germs of the disease. The work of the temporary Demonstrator is to demonstrate to the ryots this process of sterilisation of the soil. It is hardly a year since the demonstration was started and one has already been conducted at Pallikkal in the Mavelikara taluk, one at Kattanam in the Karunagapalli taluk, one at Changanachery and one at Chengannur. These are some of the important taluks in which the disease is prevalent in a virulent form. Our object is simply to find out whether the disease could be eradicated and, if it could be, to demonstrate to the ryots the method of eradication. Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai said that there was another provision in the budget for demonstrations and that the one in question was, therefore, unnecessary. I am afraid he has not understood the situation correctly. The other provision that he spoke of is for the purpose of conducting manurial demonstrations on paddy, cocoanut, tapioca, sugarcane and other crops, the object being to show to the ryots how the outturn of these crops could be increased by proper manuring. These demonstrations are being carried out in large numbers on ryots' lands at different places and it is proposed to continue them even on a larger scale. They are being attended to by the ordinary staff o the department and they are quite different from those undertaken in connection with the cocoanut palm disease. The latter work is entrusted to a special man who has had sufficient practical training and experience in such kind of work and it is for his pay that provision has been made in the budget under "Temporary Demonstrator".

With regard to the other point raised by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, *viz.*, that experiments and demonstrations need not be conducted on crops like pepper and cocoanut which have been in the country from time immemorial, I only wish to refer the speaker to what I said in reply to Mr. Dominic Tomman's observations on the pepper farm in the course of the general discussion on the budget. I am decidedly of opinion that the resources of the Agricultural Department should be utilised first and foremost towards increasing the outturn of existing crops. The fact that a crop has

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been in the country for a long time does not mean that it is being cultivated in the best manner so as to produce the maximum yield at the least expense which is the goal of scientific cultivation. Cocoanut and pepper have been in the country for a long time, but how many people are there who get out of these crops as much as they could? The main object of the Agricultural Department should be to teach the ryots how to get the maximum return from the existing crops Personally I do not like to fritter away the money allotted to the department in experiments on exotic crops which are not likely to grow under our climatic conditions.

MR. TARITU KUNJITOMMAN: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഇതുപയ്യന്തമുള്ള ചിലവുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിവിഷയത്തിൽ പറയത്തക്ക ഗുണമൊന്നും രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരൻറെയോ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ ഒരു താലൂക്കിൻറെ പ്രതിനിധിയുടേയോ നിലയിൽ എൻറെ അനുഭവത്തിൽനിന്നു സങ്കടത്തോടെയെങ്കിലും പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: We are not speaking now of the policy of the Agricultural Department. Our discussion is about the cutting down of the proposed expenditure on the department

MR. TARITU KUNJITOMMAN: ചിലവു ചുരുക്കണമെന്ന് കാരണങ്ങളോടുകൂടി സഹിതം പറയുകയാണ്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ഇപ്പോൾ വളം വില്പനയ്ക്കു വലിയ ചിലവുകൾ വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വളങ്ങൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു കിട്ടുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളാകയാൽ ഇവ ഗുണപ്രദങ്ങളാണെന്നു കൃഷിക്കാർ മനസ്സിലാക്കി വാങ്ങി ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ വർഷം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് വളം വില്പന നടത്തുകയും വേണ്ട ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്താൽ മതിയായിരുന്നു. മറ്റു ഓരോ സാധനങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഉപയോഗമുള്ളതെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ വാങ്ങുവാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും വാങ്ങുവാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുവന്നാൽ വിൽക്കുവാനും പലരും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുമാണ്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണിച്ചുകൊടുത്തശേഷം തുടർന്ന് ഈ വളം വ്യാപാരം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വഹിച്ചു നഷ്ടംസഹിക്കേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു പറ്റിയതെന്നു സ്വയം ബോധപ്പെട്ടതിൻറെ ശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഓരോ തരം കൃഷികളും കൃഷി ഉപകരണങ്ങളും രാജ്യത്തു പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം അവ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചവണ്ണം പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വരാതിരിക്കയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻറെ ഉപദേശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട ശ്രദ്ധയില്ലാതായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ബാങ്കുനെല്ല്, നിലക്കടല, മുതലായ കൃഷികളും ഇരിമ്പുകലപ്പ മുതലായ ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ഇതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളാണ്.

തെങ്ങിനു പറ്റിയ വ്യാപിച്ചു രോഗത്തിനു വെട്ടിക്കളയുകയല്ലാതെ മറ്റു പ്രതിവിധി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തത് എത്രയും കഷ്ടതരമെന്നേ പറവാനുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഓരോ തരം കൃഷികളെപ്പറ്റി പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്കു പറ്റിയതുതന്നെ കൃഷികളേയും ആദായകരങ്ങളായ കൃഷിസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളേയും കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിലാണ് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നിരന്തരമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടത്. അല്ലാതെ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടും മറ്റും വലിയ പ്രയോജനമില്ല. അതിനാൽ മിസ്റ്റർ. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണപ്പിള്ളയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. DOMINIC TOMMAN: Sir, Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai said that the sterilisation of the soil is being demonstrated in three places already, and that a fourth is being started. I should like to know whether there is any radical cure of cocoanut pests by the sterilisation so far

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[Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar.]

conducted. If there is no radical cure, is it advisable to start one more, before we are satisfied that it is absolutely useful?

MR. C. J. CURIEN: With reference to the explanation given by Dr. Kunjan Pillai in appointing a temporary Demonstrator for the sterilisation of the soil, I have to say that I myself am a mild sufferer from cocoanut pests. In the Changanachery taluk I have a property in which almost all the trees were destroyed by these pests and I had to cut the trees down. Even then the germs in the soil have not yet been killed. But in Kayankulam, Karunagapalli and other places where those Demonstrators were appointed, people were given satisfactory answers on the question of the sterilisation of the soil which resulted in very great benefit to them. If this is continued in places where cocoanut trees are attacked by pests, I am positive that it will be a radical remedy. I, therefore, oppose the motion.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I associate myself with a good deal of the remarks made by Mr. Dominic Tomman. I think that, before we venture upon the experiment now proposed, one would like to have some assurance.

PRESIDENT: The experiment has already been started. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has said that the experiment has been going on for some time.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: If there is an assurance from the Director of Agriculture that the experiment bids fair to succeed, then I would certainly support him. On the other hand, if it is not going to be of considerable use, especially in the light of the original suggestion made by the Director of Agriculture on a former occasion, *viz.*, that with respect to the cocoanut pest, the only remedy that could be suggested at that stage of the disease was what I may call a root and branch reform of removing and entirely destroying the tree itself—

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I will answer the member later on.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: This method is not wanted. Further I would also request the Director of Agriculture to enquire whether the Ambalapuzha taluk is also not suffering from the same disease. As Mr. Curien observed, I am also a mild sufferer in this respect. Some of my compounds are also attacked by this disease.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR: It is rather unfortunate that Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai should have tabled this motion for a small reduction. It is for scientific experiments and it would be rather unfair on the part of a layman to call upon an expert to give positive assurance that the results that he anticipates will necessarily be secured. If scientists are invariably required to give such assurances at the outset of their experimental work, I am afraid that the world will lose the result of the benefits of the experiments carried on in all branches of human activity. I think that this

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question was raised merely to know, more or less, the nature of the demonstration that is proposed to be carried out, and what one may reasonably hope to get by way of return from these experiments. I perfectly endorse the observation of Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai that the disease is spreading. I do not know whether it is the cocoanut palm disease for which the remedy is suggested. The disease manifests itself in different parts of Alleppey; it is now spreading westwards from the Chungam side. Before the germs take an acute form, I wish that Dr. Kunjan Pillai, as soon as he ascertains the successful results of his experiments, would extend his beneficent activities to the town of Alleppey. With these remarks, I oppose the motion.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI: I also oppose the motion, and in doing so I have to make some observations about the policy that underlies the department. No doubt, the Agricultural Department is a highly technical department, and I do not propose to arrogate to myself the functions of the Agricultural Chemist; but there are certain facts which are quite clear and which arrest our attention. Government have been spending money on this department from time to time. People have been looking forward towards the fruition of the endeavours of the Department of Agriculture. The Director is an officer with whose work the country appears to be satisfied; but I am not sure if the same can be said of the actual results achieved by the department as a whole. We find that the cocoanut palm disease is on the increase despite the advance of science and the employment of scientific methods for combating the evil. When the Director of Agriculture, who is a chemist of a very high order, a gentleman who has picked up so much experience during the last 15 years in Travancore—when such an officer makes a proposal, this House should ordinarily vote for him; but in recommending his motion to the consideration of this House, I would propose a compromise with Dr. Kunjan Pillai in another matter.

Sir, you have heard certain words being loosely used on the other side of the House, and one such word is 'ryot'. I take strong objection to this word. You will find from the old official papers and despatches written by Dewans Mr. V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., and Sir T. Madava Rao, that the word 'land-holders' was also used by them. I must impress upon this Council that we are not ryots and that our lands are not held under the ryotwari tenure. The ryotwari system is built upon a different principle altogether. According to our law in Travancore, once the registry is made, the holder is the full owner, subject only to the natural right of the Sirkar to assess the land to revenue. Therefore I would put it to my friend Dr. Kunjan Pillai that, at least as a gratification for supporting the grant, he would kindly undertake to persuade his official friends not to use the word 'ryot' when referring to agriculturists in Travancore. The term 'ryot' is derived from a Persian word which means 'cultivate'. In the Madras Presidency the expression would be correct; in Travancore it is not so.

PRESIDENT: In the Madras Presidency 'ryots' means 'land-holders'. I am saying this to you only for your information.

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[Mr. K. Anantanarayana Aiyar.]

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI: The incidents of land tenure are peculiar in Travancore. When officers use the word 'ryot' in a sort of supercilious patronage, I am inclined to prefer the word 'land-holder', and I hope the Government and their officers will have no objection to use the same. I am only making a suggestion.

PRESIDENT: I gave it to you only as a piece of information.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI: I thank you for the information.

MR. K. ANANTANARAYANA AIYAR: Mr. President, as a land-holder, as Mr. Velu Pillai would say, I am interested in the question under discussion. As an officer, I take considerable interest in the eradication of the cocoanut palm disease; and not only of the cocoanut palm disease, but also of diseases of other kinds, affecting all crops. I have always been in the habit of inviting the attention of the Director of Agriculture to any abnormal state of things that I used to find whenever I toured in the districts, so as far as crops were concerned. In common with some of the members here, land-holders, as a general rule, seem to be under the impression that the diseases by which cocoanut palms are attacked are eradicated in a day. It is not the work of a day; it is not the work of a month; it is not the work of a year. It will take several years for any expert to find out the real causes at work, before he prescribes a remedy to eradicate any disease affecting crops. It happily fell to my lot to co-operate with the Director of Agriculture to find out the causes of the cocoanut palm disease. As the Division First Class Magistrate, Quilon, a certain estate came under my charge in a case of disputed possession and I had to appoint a receiver. Among the many items of property involved in that case, there was a cocoanut tope in Kayankulam. I placed it under the control of the Agricultural Department and asked them if they would give me the usual *pattom*. They said they would, because it was very low. The cocoanut palm disease was at its height in Kayankulam at that time and Dr. Kunjan Pillai's assistants tried all sorts of experiments there. This garden was placed in their charge and they applied many of their remedies, with the result that in three years it yielded ten times what it did when it was entrusted to them. They applied, as I said, different sorts of remedies to eradicate the disease, with great patience. It is only the symptoms that we see outside. But what is the real cause at work in bringing about a diseased state? Mr. Krishna Aiyangar said that it was extending in one particular part of the country, and Mr. Curien said that it was extending in another part of the country. I myself was a sufferer, but the real point is that such diseases cannot be eradicated in a day. It is a persistent remedy that is wanted. Dr. Kunjan Pillai goes about and prescribes certain remedies, such as the application of some kinds of manure, some emulsions, some cutting and burning, etc. Cutting off the trees which had become incurable was one of his prescriptions. It was prescribed because the disease might not spread. But the suffering ryots had not the patience to steadily follow Dr. Kunjan Pillai's recipes, and they would

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not persistently apply his remedies. What is wanted is not to hamper Dr. Kunjan Pillai's efforts, but to fully co-operate with him, and to assist him by persistently following his course of treatment to eradicate the evil. If we put some manure or apply some medicine and then sit quiet, the disease will not leave us. That is the sort of thing that I have found all ryots doing.

PRESIDENT: Land-holders.

MR. K. ANANTANARAYANA AIYAR: Yes, I beg your pardon, Sir, I shall remember Mr. Velu Pillai's objection to the term 'ryot'. And that will not be enough. What is now required is not the cutting off of the grant, but the free grant of not only this sum, but of more sums, so that experts may go about and assist the owners of diseased gardens in getting rid of the pest and in securing their hearty co-operation. I have been considerably benefited by Dr. Kunjan Pillai's advice. With these remarks, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILAI: Sir, it is not denied that Dr. Kunjan Pillai is fully qualified for the great work that has been entrusted to his charge. Nor is it denied that he is enthusiastic about his work, that he is accessible to all people, and that he is one who leaves no stone unturned to produce beneficial results in these matters. I think it is not becoming on the part of this Council, when we have just entered on a new stage of its existence, to start the Agricultural Department with reductions and censures; we should rather give the Director an assurance that we shall be watching his endeavours with great interest and that we shall be ready to support him in all the experiments and in the various activities of his department. Of course, everybody knows that experiments for the eradication of diseases which have taken deep root are not immediately susceptible of a radical effect. But those who have had actual experience of the methods adopted by the Director of Agriculture, as I have had, for I was a sufferer myself,—and I was the earliest person to apply to him for relief and he very rapidly responded,—those who have adopted the methods of the Director of Agriculture are convinced, as I am convinced, that he has been experimenting on the right lines. It will be absurd to expect immediate results. In some cases, after years of experiment and after spending a lot of money, it so happens that these experiments do not lead to good results. Out of several experiments, one particular experiment proves that it is fraught with immense potentialities. Various varieties of cotton and paddy seeds were tried for several years at Pusa and other places, and after years of experiment they hit upon a particular variety which would repay all the cost of all the experiments several-fold. Therefore, especially with regard to this particular experiment,—Dr. Kunjan Pillai has said that this is a new experiment—with regard to the eradication of the cocoanut palm disease, cocoanut is the mainstay of the people of this country, and whether it may prove a success or a failure, Dr. Kunjan Pillai himself cannot guarantee. We are bound to give him this money, which is insignificant and which he asks in order to see whether the new experiment

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[Mr. K. P. Raman Pillai.]

that he is now conducting will be successful or not. I would rather help him with words of encouragement and I hope that a depressing cut in his very small budget will not be made.

MR. N. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Sir, I also rise to oppose the motion. Karunagapalli is one of the taluks in the State which are largely affected by the cocoanut palm disease. The Department of Agriculture has been doing something in that part of the country for the last so many years. It has to be conceded that the department has not been able to remove the disease altogether. From what I have seen in that taluk, I can say with confidence that there are signs of improvement, so far as this disease is concerned. As to the point that was raised by my friend, Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, in regard to the root and branch policy, I think it was Dr. Butler, the expert who came to this State to investigate the matter, that advocated this policy. The people of this country naturally resented that advice. As soon as Dr. Kunjan Pillai came over here, he reversed that policy. He is also looking to other means of getting rid of the pest. The activities of the department are, to my knowledge, appreciated in that part of the country, and I, therefore, oppose the motion.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI: Sir, I think that, in fairness to the very good and useful work that Dr. Kunjan Pillai's department is doing for the benefit of the people of Travancore, I shall be failing in my duty if I sit quiet without strongly opposing the motion before the House. I have heard many people asking the question what this department has done. The very same question has been asked in regard to the Department of Geology as well. Mr. Chacko told us the other day what he had been doing and I am sure the Council has been satisfied with the work of his department. I also used to wonder whether, after all, it was necessary to keep such departments when I came to the Assembly and heard Mr. Chacko suggesting that he would rather supply metal to the P. W. D. than try to make gold in Travancore. I was amply satisfied with his wisdom in not attempting to find gold in Travancore. Similarly, the suggestion that diseased trees should be cut down and burnt was also mentioned by people with some contempt. But it is no surprise to people when doctors of medicine tell us that a limb has to be amputated; it is also common knowledge that where a horse goes on the loins, it is taken out and shot, and this is considered to be an act of mercy. But, when the Director of Agriculture tells us that the only remedy to prevent contagion is to cut down and burn a diseased tree, I am surprised to see people putting on a superior smile and condemning the suggestion.

As for the department's failure to introduce cotton, wheat, chilli and other products, I am sure the Director of Agriculture would tell us whether it is possible to do so under the climatic conditions that prevail over here.

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MR. K. C. RAJA RAJA VARMA: The Council must congratulate Dr. Kunjan Pillai on coming to this Council with a very modest grant for so important a work. Even if he asks for a much larger sum, I think this Council ought not to grudge that sum. The cocoanut palm disease is spreading. About seven or eight years ago, the area affected by this disease was small. Year after year this is increasing. The duty of the department is to eradicate the disease as early as possible. Probably, it will not be possible to eradicate the disease in the course of a few years. Even then, we must not disappoint him by discouraging him in his attempt to eradicate this disease. We must give him sufficient time and sufficient means to go on with his work of investigation into the causes of this disease, and also help him to eradicate the disease as early as possible. I, therefore, oppose the motion.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR: Sir, I beg to move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: Is the House for closing this debate and for putting the motion to the vote?

The motion for closure was accepted by the Council.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai may now speak.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: With the permission of the House, I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion* 130.**

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

130. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

In 1096, the Director spent 241 days on tour, out of which 21 days' tour was spent outside Travancore such as Madras and Coimbatore. In 1095, he travelled for 214 days only. This would not cost much. 18 days' tour per mensem would cost only Rs. 1000 and odd as allowance. What I want him to do is that he should travel more—at least for 20 days per mensem; otherwise he is not entitled to all this budget allotment.

PRESIDENT: It is not quite clear; you want a reduction of this allotment, and yet you want him to travel more than he does now.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I want him to travel more.

PRESIDENT: You cannot move an alternative motion; you must either move for a reduction of the allotment or bring forward a resolution separately outside the budget.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I want to reduce the allotment by Rs. 1,000.

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[Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, it is strange that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai accuses me of not doing sufficient touring and at the same time wants my travelling allowance allotment to be cut down. It would have been reasonable, if he had suggested that the Director should be given a consolidated travelling allowance and required to travel a specified number of days every month. The allotment that I have asked for is the minimum that is required for my present travelling. More travelling at less expense, as desired by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, is impracticable. As a rule I do not shirk touring. I go out as much as possible. Of course, I have to attend to my office work also, and I have to do it all myself, because I have no Assistant as yet. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has himself admitted that, in 1096, I spent 241 days on tour. I doubt whether any other head of department did more travelling than myself last year. I do not know whether Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has looked into the Administration Report and found out the number of days which the different heads of departments spent on tour. If he had done so, I am sure that he would have seen that I am second to none in this respect. It is true that the 241 days which I spent on tour in 1096 included 21 days which I took for my trip to Madras to select a motor tractor as well as for my journey to Coimbatore to conduct an examination in the Agricultural College. As a result of my visit to Madras I purchased a Fordson tractor which is now doing admirable work in ploughing wet lands in Nanjanad. This is a new introduction and I am glad that it is proving quite successful.

The travelling allowance allotment of Rs. 3,500 provided in the budget is intended for me and for my office establishment. The latter will consume about Rs. 500, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000 to me. This, however, is inclusive of the amount required for my journey to Lucknow where I have to preside over the Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress in February next. With the sanction of Government I have accepted the invitation of the Indian Science Congress to preside over the Agricultural Section at the next meeting and Government have also been graciously pleased to sanction my deputation to Lucknow for the purpose. My trip to Lucknow will consume about Rs. 1,000 and thus there will only be a balance of Rs. 2,000 for my ordinary travelling within the State. I do not know how this amount could be reduced without telling upon the volume and efficiency of my touring; and I would, therefore, strongly oppose the motion.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: In the light of the explanation furnished by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, I wish to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion 131.

The following motion was not made:

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

131. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for commission to agents for sale of manure.

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Motion 132.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

132. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of live-stock by Rs. 2,000.

There were two cattle farms in 1096. The total number of animals at the end of the year was 68 only. A small flock of sheep, *viz.* 41 in number, was kept in the silk farm. 63 fowls were kept at Trivandrum. This is all the live-stock in store now. I think a demand of Rs. 5,000 for this is too much, and that, out of this, Rs. 2,000 at least could be safely reduced.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, we are maintaining two cattle-breeding farms. There was some talk about these farms in the course of the general discussion on the budget and I then explained their objects. It is a well-known fact that our cattle are miserably poor specimens and that they must be improved. It is with a view to find out how improvements could be effected that experiments are being conducted in cattle-breeding. We have heard a great deal about experiments in the course of the day. Mr. Mammen Mappillai said, and quite correctly too, that experiments do require time, and this is particularly the case in cattle-breeding. The short-horn, the world-famous breed of Great Britain, was established after years and years of toil and experiment. The object of our experiments is to find a breed suitable to our country. Trials were first made with Ongole and Kangayam breeds and they failed because our damp atmosphere did not suit those cattle which were accustomed to a dry climate. I must admit that there are failures in experiments; but if, as Mr. Mammen Mappillai said, out of 100 experiments 99 failed and one succeeded, the cost of all the hundred experiments would be more than repaid by the success of the one. Ongole and Kangayam breeds having been found unsuitable, trials are now being made with the well-known Karachi breed of the Bombay Presidency and the Montgomery breed of the Punjab. The climatic and other conditions of the Bombay coast are, more or less, similar to those of Travancore, and hence it was thought that the Karachi breed might do well here. Eleven cows and two bulls of this breed were got down last year, and so far they are getting on well. Some of these cows yield from 4 to 5 *edangalies* of milk a day. The Montgomery cows, of which I brought three along with three bulls from Pusa when I went there last February, are yielding about 4 *edangalies* of milk in the morning and 2 in the evening. Recently I got from Madras a cross-bred bull, a cross between an Ayreshire bull and a Karachi cow. This is an excellent animal and is well suited for crossing the Karachi and Montgomery cows. I wish that the members of this Council would go and have a look at him. From the experience gained so far, the Karachi breed appears to be suitable to this country. I want to introduce and spread this breed in the country, and to do this, I must rear a sufficient number of young stock and sell them to the public. This object is not capable of being realised in the near future unless there is a fairly large breeding herd in the farm. There are at present only eleven cows and I

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[Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

want to add at least some fourteen more next year. It is for this purpose that I have included a provision of Rs. 5,000 in the budget. If the Council decides to reduce the allotment to Rs. 3,000 as desired by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, I have only to abide by that decision. But I may point out that a man has to go to Karachi to buy and bring the cows, whether the allotment is Rs. 5,000 or Rs 3,000, and that it is comparatively cheaper to get down 14 or 15 cows at a cost of Rs. 5,000 than 5 or 6 at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I withdraw my motion.

MR. K. DOMINIC TOMMAN: Sir, I object to the withdrawal. It is only one year since the 11 cows and 2 bulls now here were brought and it is too short a time to say that the experiment has succeeded. Let us wait for three years and see whether these cows thrive here, before we go in for more cows and bulls.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR: Sir, I oppose the motion after listening to Dr. Kunjan Pillai's elaborate explanation. I think that whatever doubts we had, have been completely dispelled by him.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I hope that Mr Kunjukrishna Pillai will be allowed to withdraw his motion.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motions* 133 *and* 134.**

The following motions were not made.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

133. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,200 for the maintenance of live-stock by Rs. 4,000.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI.

134. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for the cost of experiments and demonstrations on ryots' lands by Rs. 1,500.

***Motion* 135.**

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

135. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for the conversion of a tank-bed for the Paddy Farm, Nagercoil.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, there is already one paddy farm at Nagercoil. That farm measures an arable area of 27 acres and 7 cents. That would be enough. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been allotted under 'land acquisition charges.' By utilising

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that amount, the department can very well pull on, by acquiring additional lands if necessary. So I would press for a wholesale omission of this allotment.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, the lands comprised in the paddy farm originally formed part of a large tank-bed at Tiruppatisaram. These lands were selected to avoid the acquisition of private lands which would have cost a considerable amount of money. Nanjanad, you know, is the granary of Travancore and a paddy farm for the purpose of conducting experiments and demonstrations on improved methods of paddy cultivation was a desideratum and hence the present farm was opened some years ago. At first the farm consisted of 10 acres; and later on 30 acres more were added. Of the total of 40 acres, 30 acres have already been converted, and of these 27 are being cultivated, while the remaining 3 acres are occupied by buildings, threshing yard, etc. A number of important experiments with manures and varieties on seed selection, seed rate and the water requirements of the crop are being carried on in this farm. The results of the successful experiments are also being demonstrated to the ryots at different centres. A large portion of the farm is devoted to the raising of improved seeds for distribution among the ryots. The superiority of farm seeds has been well established and the demand for these seeds has of late far outgrown the supply in the farm. This is my main reason for suggesting an immediate increase in the area available for cultivation. Sir, I claim, with sufficient justification I think, that the paddy farm has done very good work. Any one who has seen what is going on there will surely be satisfied with the progress that has been made. My friend, Mr. Chidambáratanu Pillai, will be able to bear me out. As a result of the labours of the Agricultural Department, a number of improvements have been introduced into the methods of paddy cultivation in South Travancore. I may give one or two examples. Single seedling transplantation of paddy has been introduced by the department and the practice of trasplanting single or at the most two or three seedlings has supplanted the old method of transplanting 8 to 10 seedlings over a large area in South Travancore. The area that has been brought under this system of economic planting is not less than 10,000 acres. It has been proved by experiment that this method of transplantation results in a gain to the ryots of at least 10 *paras* of grain per acre by the saving in the seed and the increase in the yield, so that the total gain from 10,000 acres is 100,000 *paras* of grain. The use of laurel *poonac* as manure for paddy has also become an established practice in South Travancore through the efforts of the Agricultural Department. A few years ago this *poonac* was either burnt for fuel or exported to foreign countries, while to-day the whole quantity that is available goes into the paddy fields as manure. Similarly, the department has been instrumental in introducing selected seeds and in creating a demand for them. It is chiefly to raise sufficient seeds to meet this demand that I propose to bring under cultivation 10 acres of land in the paddy farm still remaining unconverted. I may also point out that, excluding the establishment charges and the capital

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[Mr. T. M. Chidambaratanu Pillai.]

expenditure on buildings, stock, etc., the maintenance of the paddy farm costs about Rs. 4,000 annually and that the revenue from the 27 acres under cultivation also comes to that amount at present. As the soil, the major portion of which is alkaline, improves by cultivation, the revenue is sure to increase; and if the unconverted area of 10 acres is also brought under cultivation, I hope to be able to make this institution yield, in course of time, a net revenue of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per annum. Which is advisable, I ask? Is it to save Rs. 4,000 next year and lose Rs. 4,000 annually, or to spend that amount and get back the same every year? I leave it to the House to answer that question.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: In view of the dangerous alternative that has been suggested by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, I would very strongly oppose the motion.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the light of the explanation offered by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, I would request the mover to withdraw his motion.

MR. T. M. CHIDAMBARATANU PILLAI: நன்செய்ப்பயிர் மிகுதியாக உள்ளதுபற்றி தோவாளை அகஸ்தீசுவரம் ஆகிய இரண்டு தாலூகாக்களுக்கும் நன்செய்நாடு அல்லது நாஞ்சிநாடு என்ற பெயர் பண்டைக்காலந் தொட்டே வழங்கிவருகிறது. மேலும் இந்நாட்டுக்கு அது தானியக்களஞ்சியமாக இருந்துவருவதும் யாவராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட விஷயம். இவ்வாறுகக் கிருஷிக்குச் சிறப்புப்பெற்றதும் கிருஷியே முக்கிய தொழிலாகக்கொண்ட ஜனங்கள் மிகுதியாக வசித்துவருவதுமான நாஞ்சிநாட்டில் ஒரு கிருஷிப்பண்ணை வேண்டுமென்று வெகுநாளாக நாங்கள் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதின் பயனாக மேற்குறித்த பண்ணை ஸ்தாபனமாயிற்று. இந்தப் பண்ணையில் சாஸ்திர முறைப்படி பலவிதப் பயிர்களைப் பயிர்செய்து குடிகளுக்குக் காட்டும்பொருட்டு திருப்பதிஸாரம் குளத்தை நிலமாகத் திருத்திகொள்ளும்படி கவெர்ண்மென்டார் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதுவரையிலும் அந்தக் குளத்தில் முக்காற் பாகம் திருத்தியாய்விட்டது. இன்னும் திருத்தவேண்டியதாக சுமார் 10 ஏக்கர் பூமி தான் பாக்கியிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பண்ணைக்கு இப்பொழுது திருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதும், திருத்தப்படவேண்டியதுமான பூமியே போதாதென்பது எங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். கிருஷி அபிவிருத்திக்கு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட விதையே முக்கியமானது. அவ்விதமான விதை சாஸ்திர ரீதியாகப் பயிர்செய்யப்பட்டு வரும் இந்தப் பண்ணையிலிருந்து தான் நாஞ்சினாட்டிலும் இடைநாட்டிலும் பரவவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. தற்காலம் இந்தப் பண்ணை நிலம் மிகச் சுருக்கமாக இருப்பதனாலே எங்களுக்குத் தேவையுள்ள அளவுக்கு விதை கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆதலால் கவெர்ண்மென்டார் தயவுசெய்து இன்னும் அந்தப் பண்ணைக்குச் சமீபமாக ஏதேனும் ஸ்தலங்கள் நிலம் திருத்துவதற்காக விட்டுக்கொடுப்பார்களானால் அது தென் திருவிதாங்கூர் முழுதுக்கும் பெரிய உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். மேலும் சாஸ்திரமுறைப்படி பயிர்செய்யப்படுவதை நாங்கள் நேரிற் பார்த்து பின்பற்றுவதற்கு

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அவசியமான சௌகரியம் இந்த ஒரு பண்ணையிலிருந்தே எங்களுக்கு ல பிக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் இந்தப் பண்ணையை விருத்திப்படுத்துவதற்கு க வெர்ண்மெண்டாருக்கு எவ்வளவு உதவிசெய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவும் செய்துதரவேண்டியது கவெர்ண்மெண்டாரைப் பொறுத்த கடமை. இ ந்தப் பண்ணையைச் சீர்படுத்துவது நாஞ்சிநாட்டுக் கிருஷிகளையும் நிலங் களையும் சீர்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒப்பாகும். திருவிதாங்கூருக்கு தானியக் கள்ளுசியமாக இயற்கையாகவே அமைந்திருக்கும் நாஞ்சிநாடு செழித் தால் திருவிதாங்கூர் முழுதும் செழிப்படையுமென்பதற்கு ஏதேனும் சந் தேகமுண்டோ? எங்கள் தேவைப்படியுள்ள சீர்திருத்தங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்படுமானால் இந்த சமஸ்தானத்துக்கு அவசியமுள்ள நெல் முழு தும் எங்களுக்கு உண்டுபண்ணிக் கொடுக்கமுடிவதுமல்லாமல் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யவும் சௌகரியம் வாய்க்கக்கூடுமென்ப தே என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

காரியங்களின் உண்மை நிலை இவ்வாறிருக்க மிஸ்டர் V. குஞ்ஞி கிருஷ்ணபிள்ளை இந்தச் சொற்பத் தொகையான 4000 ரூபாயை அதனால் விளையக்கூடிய பெரும் நன்மைகளைக் கவனியாது குறைவுசெய்யவேண்டு மென்று அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டது மிக ஆச்சரியமே. ஆகையால் அந்தத் தொகையைக் குறைவுசெய்யாதிருக்கும்படி அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

MR. K. ANANTANARAYANA AIYAR: Mr. President, one of the duties assigned to the Land Revenue Commissioner is to see to the orderly development of cultivation. As such, I am very much interested in the question of the experiment now conducted by the Agricultural Department at Tiruppatisaram. I am sorry that the member who brought forward this motion for cutting down the grant has not seen Tiruppatisaram and the work that the Agricultural Department is doing there. I would earnestly invite the member to pay a visit to Tiruppatisaram and see what is going on there, before he would press his motion. One who has had any experience of these parts and who had seen that particular tank 10 years ago, before the Agricultural Department took it up, would have found a number of asses standing there ready to be laden with fuller's earth or உவர். This class of land is known in the Madras Presidency as *sodu* land. The soil is full of saline matter and would not allow even a blade of grass to grow. Now any person going to that farm would see in that place paddy crop smiling in rich luxuriance and growing in abundance and one single paddy transplanted was seen to have so many as 50 to 90 shoots or tillers as they are called. The whole area is methodically laid out into one-acre plots or so, every plot of land being labelled with a tin plate giving details about the particular kind of manure used for the crop on that plot, such as ground-nut cake, laurel cake, fish guano, basic slag, bone meal, sardines which are farm yard manure, etc, etc. The experiments that are tried there will show the real work that the Agricultural Department is doing. Those real tillers of the soil who have been watching the farm and who have been seeing the work done by the Inspector in charge in its various stages have benefited considerably and have begun to adopt scientific methods of agriculture. The

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[Mr. Paul V. Daniel.]

unfounded notion that scientific agriculture is not paying, but very costly, is being gradually dispelled. People have begun to realise that the steady application of artificial manures is a paying concern and is within the reach of even the poor agriculturist. The saline soil which was always uppermost has become a thing of the past. I was one of those that suggested that the ground should be extended and that the experiments now tried should be carried on on a larger scale than at present. That these experiments are bearing fruit and are a real source of instruction to the people is apparent from the fact that in South Travancore, wherever you go, you see that, at the time of transplantation, the single seedling system has taken firm root in the minds of the land-holders and the cultivating classes. Here it is not the land-holder, but it is the ryot; and I may be pardoned if I use the word 'ryot' in this connection, because here I really refer to the actual tiller of the soil. The whole of Nanjanad comprises about 25,000 acres of cultivable lands. After the advent of the Kodayar Irrigation Project Scheme, that area has been increased by nearly 50 per cent. The experiments that are being conducted there are watched with great interest by the people. It would be a thousand pities if these experiments were not allowed to be developed and to attain complete fruition. What I would request Dr. Kunjan Pillai to urge on this House is the establishment of another farm in North Travancore so that similar experiments may be conducted there also, to educate the cultivating classes. In the same manner as Tovala, Agastisvaram, etc., form the granary of South Travancore, I would say that Muvattupuzha and Kuttanad put together form the granary of North Travancore. These two taluks together have an area of more than 40,000 acres of wet land. Instead of cutting down the grant, I would earnestly implore that these experiments in South Travancore may be conducted on a larger scale than at present and that they may be followed up in North Travancore also.

MR. PAUL V. DANIEL: Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say a word or two about the work that is being done by the Department of Agriculture. At the beginning, there was, as usual, a good deal of criticism on the score that the experiments both in the Industrial and Agricultural Departments did not result in anything. People did not know that the chief aim of the Government is to educate the people in industry and agriculture and that no progress is possible without continuous experiments. But, of late, Sir, people have begun to realise that these experiments have resulted in substantial good to the country. I think that the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries has done everything in his power to cut down the expenditure in his department. The sum allotted for this department is not adequate and we will not be justified in trying to cut down the very little grant that has been allotted in the budget. I have but one suggestion to make. Certain model farms which will be helpful in teaching the poor land-holders that there

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are possibilities in improved agriculture should be started in suitable localities and run by men who are able to understand the needs of the rural population.

MR. A. HOOGEWERF: I always thought that the Agricultural Department was underfed, including the Director himself. If any department requires encouragement and feeding up, it is this department. I may have a great deal to say about agriculture later on when another motion comes up for discussion. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai is one of the best products of our college who has had a splendid education in agriculture in Europe. Big experiments are being made by him to improve agriculture in Travancore. But if money had been spent on the department as it *should have been* spent, the experimental stage would have been passed long ago. I, therefore, object to any cut being made on the amount allotted to this department.

MR V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I would ask Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai what money was spent for converting 18 acres out of the 27 acres last year.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It was not done last year, but two or three years ago.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Dr. Kunjan Pillai said that 18 acres had already been converted. If so, how much money has been spent on such conversion?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: 10 acres were converted by the Public Works Department before the land was handed over to me. I have no information about the cost incurred by that department. After I took charge of the lands, I converted about 17 acres which cost me about Rs.200 to Rs. 250 per acre. The land remaining to be converted is the deepest portion of the tank and I estimate that its conversion will cost about Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 per acre.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion* 136.**

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

136. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,000 for Supplies and Services and Contingencies by Rs. 3,000. (Agricultural School).

Sir, this is a comprehensive item, made up of Rs. 6,000. Several items are comprised in it. The sum is pretty large so that we may safely reduce Rs. 3,000. Details are not given *in re* the budgeted allotment for maintenance of engines, seeds, etc., and I have no definite idea about them. So I would move for the reduction of Rs. 3,000 from the demand.

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, this, I thought, was the last item in my budget in which my friends on the other side would have proposed a reduction. Yesterday when the grant for the Education Department was discussed, most of the non-official members who spoke on the subject condemned the present system of education as being too literary and suggested the introduction of vocational education. The Agricultural School which has been started at Alwaye is intended to provide vocational education in agriculture, and it is surprising that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai wants to starve this school even in the very year of its birth. The object of this school is to give training, more practical than theoretical, in scientific agriculture to the sons of farmers. It is laid down as one of the conditions of admission to the school that the boys trained therein are not ordinarily eligible for Government service. They should go back to their homes and cultivate their own lands. In the case of those who have not got lands, it is my intention to propose to Government, after the first batch of students has been trained, to give them lands on concessional terms and to render them financial help by granting agricultural loans, in order that they may engage themselves in agriculture. The school was opened only in Edavam last and contains 32 students. It is held in a building constructed out of funds collected by public subscription. The hostel attached to the school is located in one of the old Residency buildings, the other being utilised as residence for the staff, and there is a farm measuring about 12 acres for the practical training of the students. All the ordinary works on the farm are being attended to by the students themselves. They are required to live in the hostel, and by 6-30 A. M. they must be in the field where they work till 10 A. M. After breakfast they take some rest and get a couple of hours of class lessons. In the afternoon they again go to the field and work there till 6 P. M. This is the routine followed in the school and you see the importance that is given to practical work. We want the boys trained in the school to become actual cultivators and not to swell the ranks of the appointment-hunters and the unemployed.

Sir, I am sorry that details have not been given of the lump sum of Rs. 6,000 provided for the school. They were shown in my original budget, but all the items have been clubbed together in the budget that is placed before the Council. I shall, however, state the important details for the information of the members. Out of Rs. 6,000, a sum of Rs. 1,400 is intended for petty construction and repairs, and this is for the construction of a kitchen and out-houses for the hostel. A sum of Rs. 200 is provided for the purchase of appliances and Rs. 250 for books. Both these are indispensable. For the employment of casual labour for such hard works as digging, etc., to which the boys cannot be put, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is provided under wages. The maintenance of an oil-engine requires about Rs. 600. This engine is wanted for irrigation during the dry weather. Owing to floods in the rainy season, most of the cultivation is carried on during the dry weather when crops like paddy, sugar-cane

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and banana have to be irrigated. For this purpose as well as for teaching the boys the principles of irrigation by mechanical power, the oil-engine is necessary, and hence the provision for its maintenance. Finally, a sum of Rs. 1,200 is provided under stipends. Ten poor but deserving boys out of the thirty-two attending the school are given each a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem which will enable them to meet their boarding charges in the hostel. Tuition is free and hence they have no other expenses to meet. The remaining boys get their own money to meet all their expenses. The items mentioned above are the most imporant ones included in the lump allotment of Rs. 6,000. I think that my friends on the other side will admit that my demand for a modest sum of Rs. 6,000 for an Agricultural School in its initial stage is not an extravagant one. If they think that this is too large an amount to be spent on the school, I would for my part rather close the institution than agree to a cut in the provision.

RAO BAHADUR K. A. KRISHNA AIYANGAR: I think, Sir, that the thanks of the House are due to Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai for having tabled this motion, as otherwise the House would not have had the opportunity of listening to a very interesting account of the work that is being carried on at Alwaye. I have to oppose the motion put forward by Mr. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

***Motion* 137.**

The following motion was not made:

MR. M. NILAKANDA PILLAI:

137. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·95 lakhs under Demand XV by Rs. 100.

PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote of the House Demand XV—Agriculture and Fisheries— for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·95 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

Demand XVI— Industries.

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Sir, I beg to move that a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·58 lakhs be made under Demand XVI—Industries.

***Motion* 138.**

The following motion was not made:

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

138. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,600 for travelling allowance by Rs. 2,500.

***Motion* 139.**

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I rise to make the following motion:

139. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 66,180 for Direction by Rs. 14,300.

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